

MR. CLAY, GEN. JACKSON, AND COL. BURR.

The following Letter itself sufficiently explains its object.

Copy of a letter from Mr. Clay to his friend Dr. Pindall of Kentucky.

WASHINGTON, October 15, 1828.

My DEAR Doctor: I observe that some of the Jackson party in Kentucky, for the purpose of withdrawing public attention from the alleged connexion between Gen. Jackson and Col. Burr, have gotten up a charge against me of participation in the schemes of the latter. I have not myself thought it necessary to notice this new and groundless accusation, but, prompted by the opinions of some of my friends, and actuated, also, by the desire to vindicate the memory of an inestimable but departed friend, who fell in the military service of his country, I communicate the following statement, which you are at liberty to publish.

Public prosecutions were commenced in the Federal Court of Kentucky, against Col. Burr, in the Fall of 1806.—He applied to me, and I engaged as his counsel, in conjunction with the late Col. John Allen, to defend him. The prosecutions were conducted by the late Col. Joseph Hamilton Daviess, a man of genius, but of strong prejudice, who was such an admirer of Col. Hamilton, that, after he had attained full age, he (Col. D.) adopted a part of his name as his own. Both Col. Allen and myself believed that there was no ground for the prosecutions, and that Col. Daviess was chiefly moved to institute them by his admiration of Col. Hamilton, and his hatred of Col. Burr. Such was our conviction of the innocence of the accused, that, when he sent us a considerable fee, we resolved to decline accepting it, and accordingly returned it.—We said to each other, Col. Burr has been an eminent member of the profession, has been Attorney General of the State of New York, is prosecuted without cause, in a despotic State, and we ought not to regard him in the light of an ordinary culprit. The first prosecution entirely failed. A second was shortly afterwards instituted. Between the two, I was appointed a Senator of the United States. In consequence of that relation to the General Government, Col. Burr, who still wished me to appear for him, addressed the note to me of which a copy is herewith transmitted. I accordingly again appeared for him, with Col. Allen; and when the Grand Jury returned the bill of indictment "not true," a scene was presented in the Court Room which I had never before witnessed in Kentucky. There were shouts of applause from an audience, not one of whom, I am persuaded, would have hesitated to level a rifle against Col. Burr, if he believed that he aimed to dismember the Union, or sought to violate its peace, or overturn the Constitution.

It is not true that the professional services of either Col. Allen or myself were volunteered, although they were gratuitous. Neither of us was acquainted with any illegal designs whatever of Col. Burr. Both of us were fully convinced of his innocence. A better or braver man, or a more ardent and sincere patriot, than Col. John Allen, never lived. The disastrous field of Raisin, on which he fell, attests his devotion to his country.

The affidavit of Mr. John Downing has been procured and published, to prove that I advised him to enlist with Col. Burr, and that I told him I was going with him myself. There is not one word of truth in it, so far as it relates to me. The ridiculous tale will be credited by no one who knows both of us. The certificate of some highly respectable men has been procured, as to his character. This affidavit bears date on the 3d, and the certificate, on a detached paper, on the 4th inst. I have no doubt that it was obtained on false pretences, and with an entire concealment of its object. I was, at the period of the last prosecution, preparing to attend the Senate of the United States, at the seat of Government, many hundred miles in an opposite direction from that in which it afterwards appeared Col. Burr was bound. So far from my having sent any message to Mr. Downing, when I was last in Lexington, I did not then even dream that the malignity of party spirit could fabricate such a charge as has been since put forth against me.

It is not true that I was at the ball given to Col. Burr in Frankfort. I was at the time in Lexington. It is not true that he ever partook of the hospitality of my house. It was at that time a matter of regret with me, that my professional engagements, and those connected with my departure for Washington, did not allow me to extend to him the hospitality with which it was always my wish to treat strangers. He never was in my house, according to my recollection, but once, and that was the night before I started to this city, when, being myself a stranger in this place, he delivered me some letters of introduction, which I never presented.

On my arrival here, in December, 1806, I became satisfied, from the letter in cypher, of Col. Burr to Gen. Wilkinson, and from other information communicated to me by Mr. Jefferson, that Col. Burr had entertained illegal designs. At the request of Mr. Jefferson I delivered to him the original note from Col. Burr to me, of which a copy is now forwarded, and I presume it is yet among Mr. Jefferson's papers. I was furnished with a copy of it, in the hand writing of Col. Coles, his private Secretary, which is with my papers in Kentucky.

This, my dear Doctor, is a true and faithful account of my connexion with Col. Burr.

I am ever your faithful friend,

H. CLAY.

DA. R. PINDALL.

FRANKFORT, Dec. 1st, 1806.

"SIR: I have no design, nor have I taken any measure to promote a dissolution of the Union; or a separation of any one or more States from the residue. I have neither published a line on this subject, nor has any one through my agency, or with my knowledge. I have no design to intermeddle with the Government, or to disturb the tranquility of the United States, or of its territories, or any part of them.—I have neither issued, nor signed, nor promised a commission to any person for any purpose. I do not own a musket nor bayonet, nor any single article of military stores, nor does any person for me, by my authority, or with my knowledge.

"My views have been fully explained to, and approved by, several of the principal officers of Government, and I believe are well understood by the Administration, and seen by it with complacency. They are such as every man of honor and every good citizen must approve.

"Considering the high station you now fill in our National Councils, I have thought these explanations proper, as well to counteract the chimerical tales which malevolent persons have so industriously circulated, as to satisfy you that you have not espoused the cause of a man in any way unfriendly to the laws, the Government, or the interests of his country.

"Respectfully, your obdt. servt.

A. BURR.

"The Hon. H. Clay."

The subscribers having observed a certificate signed by them, published in the last Kentucky Gazette, printed in this place, touching the character of John Downing, a witness for the purpose of assailing the character of our friend and fellow-citizen, the Hon. H. Clay, as being associated and connected with the celebrated Aaron Burr, feel it a duty which they owe to themselves, their friends and the community, to expose the base frauds and pretences used in procuring their signatures to that certificate, and the unholy and wicked purposes for which it has been used.

Several days before the publication alluded to made its appearance, Downing was busied in procuring signatures to his certificate, wherein the signers say they know nothing that should impair his standing on oath, using with some of us the pretext for obtaining our signatures, that he was about to remove to a Southern country where a certificate of his character to this effect would be desirable, with others, that his character had been assailed, and that there were individuals in this place who had determined to injure him, and although we were apprised from report that Downing had led a disorderly and dissolute course of life, yet we never had known him perjured, or his veracity on oath questioned. Yet from the fraudulent manner, and the many false pretences used by him to obtain our signatures, and the malignant use which has been made of them, we feel justified & are unanimous in saying, whatever our opinions may have been previously) that we do not believe the statements in the charge made by him against Mr. Clay.

E. Warfield,
J. Postlethwaite,
Robert Frazer,
Robert S. Todd,
Aug F. Hawkins,
John Stephens,
Charles Wickliffe,
John W. Bell,
L. Stephens

Lexington, Oct. 11, 1828.

The following correct and forcible view of the "magnitude of the stake" involved in the present Presidential contest, we extract from the Albany Chronicle. It is worthy of the consideration of every one. Nay more, it is a subject which every one is bound to consider seriously and impartially. Interest should induce them to do so. For the prosperity of the happiness, the very existence of our country in a state of real independence, demands that our manufacturing and agricultural interests should be protected by a tariff.

MAGNITUDE OF THE STAKE.

The great question of the protection of American Industry and American prosperity is staked upon the contest. Already has the New York Evening Post, one of the most able, as well as one of the most devoted of the Combination prints, proclaimed; "that General JACKSON is to be supported on account of his HOSTILITY TO THE AMERICAN SYSTEM;" and the affiliated presses not only in the city of New York, but throughout the Union, either honestly speak the same undisguised language, or they conceal and cloak their actual hostility to that system under a dogged and ominous silence.—

There is not one of them of any note or influence from Georgia to Maine, that openly and actively advocates and supports that system. This fact, with the open opposition to the Tariff of the Jacksonians at the South, and the actual though often silent hostility of nine-tenths of the Jacksonians at the North, leave not a doubt upon the subject. If the Combination triumph, the American system is sacrificed: the interests and the prosperity of the farmer and the manufacturer are prostrated; and the real independence of the people of the United States is put into the power and entrusted to the mercy and loving kindness of our ancient enemy and tyrant England—made to depend on the legislature of a British Parliament, and held at the caprice, or made subservient to the interests, of the manufacturers of Birmingham and Manchester. It is evident therefore that no true friend to the real interests of his country, in this state, can lack motives, and powerful ones, to exert himself for the success of the cause in which he is engaged.

From the National Intelligencer.

To the States which have already given earnest of a glorious triumph to the friends of Civil Liberty, may now be added the patriotic State of NEW-JERSEY.

The General Election for members of the Legislature of the State of New Jersey took place on Tuesday. This State, be it recollectcd, has been very generally claimed by the Jacksonians, for the General; and where it has not been claimed for him, has been set down among the 'doubtful.' New Jersey was never 'doubtful' when the cause of free Republican principles was at stake. The New Jersey Blues and the Old Maryland Line ever stood their ground in the day of their country's peril; and their sons have shown that they are not unworthy of their illustrious sires. The forces of the Combination have been completely routed in this contest, as will be seen by the following returns, being all that have reached us:

MAJORITIES FOR THE ADMINISTRATION IN NEW JERSEY.

In Burlington county,	1000
Gloucester,	300
Cape May,	300
Salem,	120
Cumberland,	96
Middlesex,	600
Essex,	900
Morris,	200
	3,516

Somerset and Bergen counties have also given majorities for the Administration, the precise extent of which is not reported. Hunterdon county alone, in which an overwhelming majority was claimed for the Jackson Ticket, has given a majority for it, viz: 300 votes. The whole majority of the Administration tickets, will, it is supposed, amount to *Five Thousand votes*—Well done, Jersey Blues!

THE EFFECT OF THIS ELECTION.

Let us pause for a moment, and take a survey of the ground by the lights afforded by the elections which have already taken place. It is now almost certain that Administration Electors will be chosen, next month, from the following States, to the number following, viz.

Louisiana,	5
Kentucky,	14
Maryland,	10
Indiana,	5
Delaware,	3
New Jersey,	8
New England,	51

Ascertained,	96
To these add, as being nearly certain,	
From Ohio,	15
New York,	24

106

The Gallois charter—At a late Session of the Supreme Court of Connecticut, held at Danbury, the trial of Isaac Bishop, of the town of Danbury, exonerated ex-slave. The New Haven Chronicle furnishes the following brief account of the case.

He was first a raged and tied up on the charge of adultery with Nancy Weed, the wife of James B. Weed, found guilty, and sentenced to be a slave for life. Indictment was brought against him for the grand jury for poisoning the wells of Joseph and Eliza Garrison, and

Holly Bell and Thaddeus Hoyt of Danbury, with Arsenic; upon which he was found guilty and sentenced to the state prison for life. Bishop was a man of property estimated at from eight to ten thousand dollars, and had heretofore been a man of respectability. He held the office of constable of the town of Stamford for many years. James B. Weed, the husband of Nancy, had commenced an action against him for the seduction of his wife, in which he recovered before the County Court, \$2200 damages. Bishop removed it by appeal to the Superior Court, where it is now pending. In this suit all his real estate has been attached.

The individuals whose wells had been poisoned, had also commenced suits for the recovery of damages, on which the property was attached, and which was also pending. During the term of his imprisonment in the gaol, he had frequently expressed his determination not to be removed to the state prison; and had written to Mrs. Weed, his paramour, to prepare his grave clothes. She arrived in town during the sitting of the court, and on Sunday found means to deliver to him a shroud. The Sheriff had made his arrangements to transport him together with the other convicts to the state prison on Monday morning, which was known to Bishop. But on opening the gaol on that morning, he was found in great agony. He had taken a large quantity of opium on Sunday, as he stated, about five o'clock in the afternoon.

The account he gave of the quantity he had taken, and the mode in which he had obtained it, were quite unsatisfactory. His statement was, that he purchased a quarter of a pound in New York, about two months ago; that he had used it habitually in small quantities since; that he took all he had on hand; which was a piece but little larger than a pea. To his physician he said he took an ounce. He lingered until Tuesday morning when he died.

BALTIMORE, October 28.

Gov. Cass and Capt. KINSEY passed through this city yesterday morning, on their way to Washington. Those gentlemen, with Major FORSYTH, arrived at New York on Sunday last, with fifteen Winnebago Indian Chiefs, who are also on their way to Washington.—Maj. F. and the Indians were to remain in New York 3 or 4 days, and preparations were making at one of the Theatres to perform "The Virgin of the Sun," to ascertain the effect it would have upon those "sons of the forest," as they had come, as we learn from the New York American, from a remote part of the continent, totally unused to the white population, and never had seen any of their amusements. By the invitation of Gen. Muir they were to have visited the Arsenal last Tuesday; and during their stay the military would parade, and they would view the fortifications, ships of war, &c. The object is to shew them the resources of the country.

Indian Hostilities.—Governor Edwards, of Illinois, has addressed a letter to the Indian Agent for that District, enclosing proofs, or what he considers such, of a hostile disposition on the part of the Indians of that State. He complains that neither the Agent nor the Secretary of War, have paid sufficient attention to his former representations, and concludes with the declaration that,

"Under all these circumstances, I see no other alternative than to regard them as enemies—and to prepare to treat them as such. They will not be permitted to pass through any part of this State, except on lawful business, and with a flag. Nor need they hope to gather any corn that they may have planted on the ceded lands of this State, within striking distance of our settlements. I should be glad to forewarn them of my determination, but cannot command the services of an interpreter, and therefore must do the best I can without one."

North Eastern Boundary.—Canada papers mention, that the King of the Netherlands will probably be the umpire agreed upon by the United States and Great Britain to settle their boundary question. He is one of the most liberal and enlightened of the European monarchs.

Mr. Bishop, the American minister to the Court of St. James, reached London on the 1st accompanied by his lady and family.

A Farmer in South Carolina, during the last year, sold Wine to the amount of two thousand four hundred dollars, the produce from four acres of land.

—
SWEETWATER, III. Sept. 27.
Squirrels—We understand from the farmers that great havoc is done where made and making by these mischievous animals. They were never seen in greater numbers before. A gentleman recently informed us, a day or two ago, that he killed upwards of 400 in about his field in one day, and that the next morning there were, rated at 2000

rous as ever. They are seen constantly swimming backwards and forth across the Wabash, Ohio and Mississippi rivers, and are killed by the boys and sportsmen in great numbers at the landings. It is a new fact to us, in the natural history of these animals, that they should swim rivers from a mile to a mile and a half in width; but it is every day verified by the eyes of our inhabitants.

Warning to Mothers.—A little girl perished a few days ago in Fredericksburg, Virginia, from her clothes taking fire; and on Sunday week an interesting daughter of Mr. Thomas Lee, of Albany, aged 13, was burnt so severely, in consequence of her clothes taking fire, that she expired in great pain in the course of the same night.

BUFFALO, October 11.

A close shave—On Saturday evening last, a teamster fell from a wagon at Black Rock Dam, and the wheel cut his ear clean from his head, without bruising his head or otherwise injuring him. The man went away with his ear in his pocket.

A Berlin paper states, that the government of Mecklenburgh are making a serious attempt to improve the civil and moral condition of the Jews. The Grand Duke's Commissioners in the Diet have laid before the States the result of preceding deliberations, in the outline of an ordinance on the subject, and desired the opinion of the estates on it. The Sovereigns of both the Grand Duchies wish a law to be enacted, by which their Jewish subjects in both countries may be treated, as nearly as possible on the same principles, and by the equitable concessions of civil rights, be placed in a condition more adapted to their own interest and that of the state. It is no slight addition to the satisfaction we feel at this intelligence, that this wise and humane policy has originated with a prince related to the illustrious personage who fills the throne of these kingdoms.

An "Air Serpent" has lately been seen in Alabama by several witnesses. It appeared to the eye of the observer about 20 feet long, and three broad; and its motion and appearance are described as "gentle, and undulating, graceful, terrible and sublime." The long absence of the famous Sea Serpent from our waters is now accounted for.

From the Montreal Gazette of the 13th inst. This morning a most extraordinary darkness overspread the city, which to many portended a dreadful convulsion of nature. The sky appeared of a dismal saffron hue, similar to what it assumed during the dark day in November, 1819.—The darkness for a short space was so great, that lights had to be employed in the Court House and other public offices. It has since nearly cleared off, and the sky now presents the usual indications of a dull rainy day in October.

FARM FOR SALE.

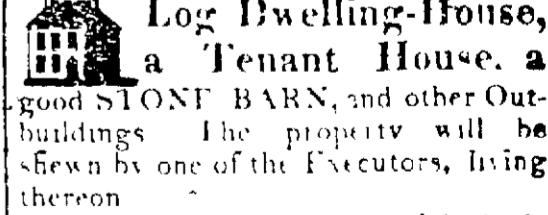
IN pursuance of the last Will and Testament of ROBLRT THOMPSON, deceased, Will be Sold at PUBLIC SALE, on Saturday the 1st of November next, on the premises,

THE FARM

of said deceased, situate in Montgomery township, Franklin county, four miles from Mercersburg, adjoining lands of Wm. Maxwell and John Neisinger, and the Conococheague creek, containing about

150 ACRES

Of first-rate LIMESTONE LAND: of which about 40 are excellent woodland. Also, about 25 Acres of woodland, adjoining the above tract. The improvements are a

 Log Dwelling-House, a Tenant House, a good STONE BARN, and other Outbuildings. The property will be shown by one of the Executors, living thereon.

Sale will commence at 10 o'clock. A. M. when auction

JOHN QUINCY ADAMS.

Mr. Adams, in his younger days, while travelling through Silesia, early one morning climbed to the summit of the Giant's head mountain, to view the rising of the sun from that celebrated spot—his reflections on the occasion are copied from his notes. Sentiments like these never come from the head—they are from the warm heart that glows in the bosom of piety and patriotism:

From the Journal of John Quincy Adams' tour through Spain.

Sentiments of devotion I have always found, the first to take possession of the mind, in ascending lofty mountains. At the summit of the Giant's head, my first thought was turned to the Supreme Creator, who gave existence to all that immensity of objects, expanded before my view. The transition from this idea to that of my own relation, as an immortal soul, with the Author of Nature, was natural and immediate; from this, to the recollection of my native countrymen parents and friends, there was but a sudden and single step. On returning to the hut, where we had lodged, I wrote the following lines in the book:

From lands beyond the vast Atlantic tide,
Celestial freedom's most belov'd abode,
Panting, I climb'd the mountain's craggy side,
And viewed the wond'rous works of Nature's God.

Where yonder summit peering to the skies,
Behold the earth beneath it with disdain,
O'er all the regions round I cast my eyes,
And anxious sought my native home—in vain.

As to my native home, which still unfolds,
These youthful friendships to my soul so dear,
Still you, my parents, in its bosom holds:
My fancy flew, I felt the starting tear.

Then in the rustling of the morning wind,
Methought I heard a spirit whisper fair:
"Pilgrim, forbear, still upward raise thy mind;
Look to the skies, thy NATIVE HOME is there."

THE FEMALE GRAVE.—*An Extract.*

"For myself, I can pass by the tomb of a man with calm indifference; but when I survey the grave of a female, a sigh involuntarily escapes me. With the holy name of woman I associate every soft, tender, and delicate affection. I think of her as the young and bashful virgin, with eyes sparkling, and cheeks crimsoned with each impassioned feeling of her heart; of the kind and affectionate wife, absorbed in the exercise of her domestic duties; as the chaste and virtuous matron, tired with the follies of the world; and preparing for that grave into which she must soon descend. Oh! there is something in contemplating the character of a woman, that raises the soul far, far above the vulgar level of society. She is formed to adorn and humanize mankind, to soothe his cares, and strew his path with flowers. In the hour of distress she is the rock on which he leans for support, and when Providence calls him from existence, her tears bedew his grave. Can I look down upon her tomb without emotion? Man has always justice done to his memory—woman, never. The pages of history lie open to the one; but the meek and unobtrusive excellencies of the other, sleep with her unnoticed in the grave. In her may have shone the genius of the poet, with the virtues of the saint—the energy of the man, with the softness of the woman. She too may have passed unheeded along the sterile pathway of her existence, and left for others as I now feel for her."

Home.—Oh, what so refreshing, so soothing, so satisfying, as the placid joys of home! See the traveller. Does duty call him for a season to leave his beloved family? The image of his earthly happiness continues vividly in his remembrance; it quickens him to diligence; it cheers him under his difficulties; it makes him hail the hour which sees his purposes accomplished, and his face towards home; it communes as he journeys, and hears the promise which causes him to hope, "Thou shalt know also thy tabernacle shall be in peace, and thou shalt visit thy habitation and not sin." Oh, the joyful re-union of a divided family; their pleasures of a renewed interview and conversation after days of absence! Behold the man of science. He drops the labor and painfulness of researches, closes his volume, smooths his wrinkled brows, leaves his study, and unbending himself, stoops to the caprices, yields to the wishes, and mingles with the diversions of his children.

"He will not blush that has a father's heart,
To take in childish play, a childish part;
But bends his sturdy back to any toy
That youth takes pleasure in, to please his boy."

Take the man of trade. What reconciles him to the toil of business? What enables him to endure the fastidiousness and impertinence of customers? By and by, the season of intercourse will arrive; he will be embosomed in the caresses of his family, he will behold the desire of his eyes, and the children of his love, for whom he resigns his care; and in their welfare and smiles, will find his recompense. Yonder comes the labourer. He has borne the burden and the heat of the

day; the descending sun has released him from his toil, and he is hastening home to enjoy repose. Half way down the lane, on which stands the cottage, his children run to meet him; one he carries, and one he leads.

The companion of his humble life is ready to furnish him with his plain repast. See, his toil-worn countenance assumes an air of cheerfulness; his hardships are forgotten; fatigue vanishes; he eats and is satisfied; the evening fair, he walks with uncovered head around his garden; enters again and retires to rest; and "the rest of the laboring man is sweet, whether he eats little or much."

Inhabitant, of this lonely, lowly dwelling, who can be indifferent to thy comfort! "Peace be to his house."

"Let not ambition mock thy useful toil,
Thy hody joys and destiny obscure:
Nor grandeur bear with a disdainful smile,
The short and simple annals of the poor."

The Periods of Human Life.—Childhood, from 1 to 7 years—the age of accidents, griefs, wants, sensibilities.

Adolescence, from 8 to 14—the age of hopes, improvidence, curiosity, impatience.

Puberty, from 15 to 22—of triumphs, desires, self-love, independence and vanity.

Youth, from 22 to 28—the age of pleasure, love, sensuality, inconsistency, enthusiasm.

Maidhood, from 29 to 35, the age of enjoyment, ambition, and the play of the passions.

Middle age, from 35 to 42—of consistency, desire of fortune and glory.

Mature age, from 42 to 49—the age of possessions, the reign of wisdom, reason, and the love of property.

Decline of life, from 50 to 56—the age of reflection, love of tranquility, foresight and prudence.

Commencement of Old Age, from 57 to 63—the age of regrets, cares, inquietudes, ill temper, and desire of ruling.

Old age, from 64 to 70—the age of infirmities, exigencies, love of authority and submission.

Decrepitude, from 71 to 77—the age of avarice, jealousy and envy.

Caducity, from 78 to 84—the age of distrust, vain boasting, unfeelingness, suspicion.

Age of Favor, from 85 to 91, the age of insensibility, love of flattery, of attention and indulgence.

Age of wonder, from 92 to 98—the age of indifference, and love of praise.

Phenomenon, from 99 to 106—the age of insensibility, hope, and the last sigh.

Professor Brände, in one of his recent lectures at the Royal Institution of London, gave the following table of some esculent plants, roots and grains, with a view of showing their relative proportions of soluble and nutritive matter.

One Thousand Nutritive Parts.	Matter	Starch	Gluten	Matter
Wheat,	935	765	190	
Barley,	922	790	60	170
Oats,	743	641	87	55
Peas,	574	150	17	228
Potatoes,	250	8	35	12
Carrots,	98	3	2	95
Swedish Turnips,	64	9	2	51
Common do.	42	7	1	34
Cabbage,	73	41	8	24

Singular Discovery.—Mr. Horton, a gentleman who has been engaged in boring for water in Providence, R. I. has presented to the public some remarkable results. In his second experiment in boring, he selected the extreme point of a wharf, many yards from the original land. He bored through the artificial soil—then through a stratum of mud—then through bog meadow, containing good peat—then through sand, pebbles and quartz gravel. At this point, water impregnated with copperas and arsenic broke forth, but determining to proceed farther, Mr. Horton next struck a vineyard and drew up vines, grapes, grape seeds, leaves, acorns, hazel nuts, pine burs and the seeds of unknown fruits, together with pure water. This was 36 feet below the bed of the river!

Experience has shown that marble is much more durable than granite.—Fragments of columns of beautiful granular marble are found in Europe, which, after two thousand years' exposure to the elements, retain all the brilliancy and freshness of a specimen recently taken from a natural quarry.

The Methodists.—By an article in the London World of the 1st of last month, it would appear that that numerous and respectable sect have had their troubles and dissensions in England as well as in this country. A secession, it is stated, has taken place from the main body and a new society been formed at Liverpool, the leaders of which protest finally and generally against submitting any longer to the unlimited authority of the preachers, as being contrary to the principles of Christianity, the practice of the Primitive Church, and the principles of England, Scotland and Ireland.

rience they have had that such power has been perpetually on the increase, is still increasing, and is unworthily exercised; and because there has been no instance in the history of the Christian Church, in which spiritual tyranny has not been fatal to the interests of religion, the character of its ministers, and the undoubted rights and privileges of the people.

Administration Ticket.

PRESIDENT,
JOHN QUINCY ADAMS,

Whom WASHINGTON, in 1797, considered the most valuable public character we had abroad.

Whom JEFFERSON, in 1785, esteemed so highly that he said to Mr. GERRY—"I congratulate your Country on their prospects in this young man."

Whom MADISON appointed first to negotiate a Treaty for peace.

Whom MONROE, with the advice of General Jackson, placed first in his Cabinet.

Whom THE PEOPLE, in 1824, elevated to the highest station in the world.

Whose Administration, though assailed from the beginning, by an Opposition unexampled for its bitterness and profligacy, has been singularly prosperous.

And who, in less than four years, besides defraying the expenses of government, (great and 'extravagant' as they are said to be by his opponents)—and besides applying upwards of TWELVE MILLIONS, to works of public improvement and national defence, HAS PAID MORE THAN THIRTY-THREE MILLIONS OF THE PUBLIC DEBT.

V. PRESIDENT,
RICHARD RUSH,

The present able and efficient Secretary of the Treasury—and fearless advocate of the interests and Honor of this Country.

PENN'A. ELECTORAL TICKET.

Gabriel Hester, Berks county.

John Reed, of Washington.

Charles Penrose, Philadelphia co.

Samuel Wetherill, Do. city.

Robert Kennedy, Do. county.

Samuel Dale, Lancaster.

David Townsend, Chester.

Pierce Crosby, Delaware.

Philip Reed, Montgomery.

Jacob Goodhart, Lebanon.

George Schall, Berks.

George Raush, Schuylkill.

William Watts, Bucks.

George Weber, Northampton.

George Dennison, Luzerne.

Daniel Montgomery, Columbia.

William Wilson, Lycoming.

James L. Mitchell, York.

John Reed, Cumberland.

John Hershberger, Franklin.

Conrad Bucher, Huntington.

Henry Black, Somerset.

Jeremiah Kendall, Fayette.

Thomas M'Call, Washington.

Francis M'Clure, Allegheny.

Jacob Mechlin, Butler.

John Lobinger, Westmoreland.

John Leech, Warren.

These gentlemen are recommended to the suffrages of the People of Pennsylvania as persons, who if elected will

vote for John Quincy Adams as President and Richard Rush as Vice President of the United States. It is respectfully submitted that every one of the persons above proposed as an Elector is well known and much respected in the district in which he resides. Many of them are known to the People of Pennsylvania as old, able, and faithful public servants. For them, therefore, as honest, and capable Patriots, and true to the constitution, your vote is earnestly solicited and respectfully expected. In so doing you enter your solemn protest against substituting Courts Martial for Courts of Justice, and make known your ardent desire to perpetuate the Religious, Civil and Political Rights of the People.

Dated at Gettysburg, the 21st day of October, A. D. 1828.

At an Orphans' Court,

HELD at Gettysburg, for the County of Adams, on the twenty third day of September, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and twenty eight; before Daniel Sheffer and William McClean, Esquires, Judges, &c. assigned, &c. On motion,

The Court grant a Rule

ON ALL THE HEIRS AND LEGAL RE-

PRESENTATIVES OF

ANDREW POLLY,

late of the borough of Gettysburg, de-

ceased, to wit: on Sarah, intermarried

with John Risinger, Samuel Polly, Es-

ther, intermarried with Anthony Reick-

art, Elizabeth, intermarried with John

Trostle, Barbara, intermarried with

John Werner, Catharine, intermarried

with Leonard Bricker, Polly, intermar-

ried with William Bell, Andrew Polly,

Daniel Polly, Jonas Polly; the son of

John Polly, dec'd, to wit: John Polly;

and the children of Margaret, who was

intermarried with John Cochenour, to

wit: Catharine Cochenour, Mary Coch-

enour, Elizabeth, intermarried with Ja-

cob Spotswood, Eliza, intermarried

with Joseph Cogley, and Ephraim, or

the Guardians of such of them as are

minors; to be and appear at the next

Orphans' Court, to be held at Gettys-

burg, for the county of Adams, on the

4th Monday of November next, to shew

cause why the Real-Estate of said dec'd

should not be sold, agreeably to the in-

testate laws of this Commonwealth.

By the Court,

GEO. ZIEGLER C.P.L.

Oct. 21. tc

Notice is hereby Given,

THAT application will be made to the Legislature of Pennsylvania, at the next session, for an Act to incorporate the Baltimore and Susquehanna Rail Road Company.

GEORGE WINCHESTER,

President.

Oct. 7.

PROCLAMATION.

WHEREAS in and by an act of the General Assembly of this state entitled "An Act to